Declares That Frick Really Pa'd Less Than \$200 for What He Now Asks \$15, 09, 000-Frick Always Enforced the Tron-

Side St. in cash, and that with the credit form in stock carminas has whose interest coal hill now y Side, and the continuation of the continuation of the answer signed by the following defendants. Andrew Camages, C. M. Schwale, the answer signed by the following defendants. Andrew Camages, C. M. Schwale, the continuation of the continuation of

shareholders at a meeting at which Frick was present: that it was arranged by a committee of which he was chairman, and that "the said amended certificate was read and spread upon the minutes," at a meeting on July 1, 1892, "and on the motion of the plaintiff, H. C. Frick, it was approved, accepted and adopted." It is averred that the amendment is legal; but we aver further," the answer says, "that if it be as the plaintiff now avers, that there was any defect in said articles, the said H. C. Frick was primarily responsible in not properly and in good faith directing the details of the amendment which had been intrusted to him by the other members of this association.

As to the capitalization, the answer says: "The facts are that by the amended certificate it was provided that the capital of the association should be increased from \$5,000,000 to \$25,000,000. If by the averment (of plaintiff) that the \$20,000,000 of increased capital stock was not paid into the association in each it is meant to assert that the association did not receive the amount into its treasury in coin or bank notes, the averment is admitted to be true; but it is nevertheless also true that the association did receive the amount in each in the manner in which commercial transactions involving the payment of large amounts of money are now almost invar-iably carried on, to wit, by the receipt of checks drawn upon solvent and responsible banks, which were regularly deposited to the credit of the association, and, upon presentation at the banks upon which they were drawn, were regularly paid. In addition to the said sum of \$20,000,000 so paid, there has since been paid into the Association, in cash, and invested in its property and business, more than

are of the interest which they act the property and remain always neithful the property and remain always ne efficient. The profits which have so control further straightful the property and remain always ne efficient. Then the basis, and for the purpose of further straightful the control was given to the plaintiff to acquire on January 1, 1881, a further interest of a percent, in the capital of the company, at its book values on January 1, 1881, On Nov 20, 1880, with the consent of the plaintiff to acquire on January 1, 1881, On Nov 20, 1880, with the consent of the plaintiff to acquire on January 1, 1881, On Nov 20, 1880, with the consent of the plaintiff to acquire on January 1, 1881, On Nov 20, 1880, with the consent of the plaintiff to acquire on January 1, 1881, On Nov 20, 1880, with the consent of the plaintiff to acquire on January 1, 1881, On Nov 20, 1880, with the consent of the plaintiff to acquire on January 1, 1881, On Nov 20, 1880, with the consent of the plaintiff to acquire on January 1, 1881, On Nov 20, 1880, with the consent of the company at its book values of the company at its book values of the consent of the company at its book values of the consent of the contract the consent of the plaintiff to acquire on January 1, 1881, On Nov 20, 1880, with the consent of the contract t

with the dividends as the same were from time to time declared. Said dividends largely exceeded the interest charged upon the book value, and by these credits the charge against the planniff for the purchase brice was rapidly reduced. In Feb. 18-5, planniff was the owner of 11 per cent. of the capital, upon which he was indebted to Carnegle in the sum of \$1,800,101.83.

CARNEGIE TAKES BACK SOME HOLDING

"During all this time of its organization in 1881.
"During all this time Andrew Carnegie was the one man connected therewith who never lost faith in the business, and who never faltered in his belief that Pitzsburg and its vicinity presented the most favorable locations for its establishment and development. So far from using his majority interest for the purfor its establishment and development. So far from using his majority interest for the purpose of personally controlling the business it is the fact that at his suggestion the organization of the association is now and for years has been such as to deprive him in large part of such control. It is expressly provided by the ty-laws that the members by a majority in number as well as in value of interest shall elect the managers."

THOSE IMMENSE PROFITS. Coming to the matter of profits, Mr. Carnegie and his associates say in the answer:

"It is true that in November, 1899, when Andrew Carnegie, the plaintiff, and others connected with the company were at luncheon, the nested with the company were at luncheon, the various persons present, largely by way of jest or benter, undertook to make estimates of the profits of the company for the year 1900, and that Carnegie, under the, conditions then existing, did make an estimate substantially as averred in the ninth paragraph of said bill. Such estimate, however, was a mere guess at results to be ascertained fourteen months in the future, and which then were and still are

results to be ascertained fourteen months in the future, and which then were and still are involved in great uncertainty.

"It is also true that for the year 1899 the profits were substantially as averred by the plaintiff. The profits so stated, however, refer only to the difference between the amount of sales and the actual expenses of manufacture, and do not, by any means, indicate the amount available for distribution as dividends. The actual capital of the association is largely in excess of its nominal capital, and the present condition of prosperity in the business is entirely exceptional. It is greater than it has ever been in the past, and its continuance is alrogether uncertain. Moreover, in order to maintain the standard of economy and efficiency which is requisite to the continued success of the company, it has been necessary in the past and will be necessary in the future to absorb a large part of the annual profits of the company in extension and enlargement of its propertyland facilities, in the purchase of modern machinery and appliances, and the adoption of new methods and processes. Of the profits of the year 1835 above referred to, it was not thought property distribute more than one-fourth as dividends, and the remaining three-fourths necessarily went into the business of the company.

PROPERTY NOT WORTH \$250,000,000.

been pair into the Association, to cash, and invested in its property and business, more than double that amount.

Describing the purchase of the Carnegle, Phipps A Co., but he association the answer says that the agreement was to buy all the physical property of that concern for \$10,000.

600 in cash, which property by a fai, valuation, made and approved by Mr. Prick, was worth amount to Carner e, Phipps A Co., Limited, paid to its members a dividend of 200 per cent., or \$10,000.

The answer continues: "Therefore, on or about June 30, 1882, this association paid this amount to Carner e, Phipps A Co., Limited, paid to its members a dividend of 200 per cent., or \$10,000.000, perpesenting the earnings previously invested in the company's property, and the members and to find the association which were were dividend of 200 per cent., or \$10,000.000, perpesenting the earnings previously invested in the company's property, and the members a dividend of 200 per cent., or \$10,000.000, perpesenting the earnings previously invested in the company in the company in the property and proids of the secondary in the first period of the association, which were were dividend of 200 per cent., or \$10,000.000, perpesenting the earnings previously invested in the company in the property and proids of the company in the property and proid of the company in the property and proid of the association is not an expectation, including the valid two the organization and the property of the company in the property and proid of the particles of the property and proid of the property of the secondary with the policy of the property and proid of the property and proid of the property and proid of the property

ages for an additional 8 per cent, of the another.

The interests thus acquired the plaintiff nade no cash payment, except as hereinafter tasted, but was charged in account with the good value of the same, and from time to time with interest on said book value at the rate of per cent, per annum, and in turn was credited.

The same and the first carried to Daisy L. Arnold from Lou Arnold.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Layer's Bromo-Quining Tablets one a cold in one day. No cure, No Pay. Price 25c.—Adv.

given by Carnegie, is not true, because Carnegie was never anxious that the plaintiff should heal of said option. THE \$320,000,000 OPTION.

THE \$320,000,000 OPTION.

"Early in 1839 the plaintiff, with W. H. Moore and Henry Phipps, Jr., conceived the scheme of effecting an organization to purchase the property and business of this association and of the H. C. Friek Coke Company, and thereafter Frick and Phipps requested an option for the purchase thereof for the price of \$320,000,000, beingon the basis of \$250,000,000 for the property of this association and of \$70,000,000 for the property of the said Coke Company. It was agreed that an option should be given for a limited period upon the payment of the sum of \$2,000,000, the same to be credited as a part of the price should said purchase be made, and otherwise should said purchase be made, and otherwise to be forfeited. Frick and Phipps thereafte

the same to be credited as a part of the prices should said purchase be made, and otherwise to be forfeited. Frick and Phipps thereafter persuaded the other members of the association, with the exception of Mr. Carnegie, to the extent of their respective interests in the company, to release Frick and Phipps from the payment of any cash consideration for said option. This arrangement resulted in the execution and delivery of two options, one by Carnegie with respect to his interest in both companies and the other by the other members of the association, the former of which was made for a cash consideration, of which \$1,000,000 was paid in equal shares by Frick and Phipps, and the latter of which was made for a cash consideration.

"According to the plan Carnegie was to receive \$100,000,000 of the price mentioned as coming to him in bonds, and the balance thereof, about \$57,00,000, in cash. It is not true, however, that Carnegie thereby attained any advantage over the other members of the association. He rather suffered a disadvantage because the options given by the other members provided for a payment to them entirely in cash or in securities at their option. The price three diversions that said Carnegie should go out and stay out of the steel business, but that the proposed corporation for a term of years.

"The parties to whom the option was given, however, when the time came to exercise it were unable to carry out its terms and to provide the money needed to complete the purchase, so that when the obtion expired Carnegie, soeing from a business standpoint the impracticability of the plans of the plaintiff and his associates, declined to modify or renew the option, and thereafter the plaintiff and his associates, declined to modify or renew the option, and thereafter the plaintiff and his associates, declined to modify or renew the option, and thereafter the plaintiff and his associates, declined to modify or renew the option, and thereafter the plaintiff and his associates, declined to modify or renew the op

scribed in the contract, to which an the members of the association, including the plaintiff, are parties."

The contract is the "ironclad agreement" binding all in the association on request of three-fourths in number and three-quarters in value of all the interests, the agreement being irrevocable and binding upon heirs and executors. Such a call was made upon Frick last January, and the answer declares the readiness of Mr. Carnegie and associates to make payment under the terms of the agreement and asserts that Frick always aided in the enforcement of its terms as to others, and only demurred when it was put in operation against him. "During all these years, whenever a partner was deemed to be unsatisfactory by his associates, he was informed of that fact, generally by Frick," the answer says, "with the statement that the company would pay for his interest under the terms of this agreement, and that if such settlement was not accepted voluntarily he, Frick, would enforce the agreement."

The defendants make formal tender of pay-

The defendants make formal tender of payment, the amount due him being approximately, they say, \$4,900,000. It is set forth that a balance sheet will be furnished him showing the condition of the property as in the books of March I, according to the terms of the agreement. "We aver." they say, "that the plaintiff has no reason to complain of the operation of a contract which gives to him nearly \$5,500,000 for an interest which involved no investment of capital by him, and which has already paid him, in cash, profits of almost \$1,000,000."

The answer says further: "We do aver that all the pretended offers of compromise were made in bad faith by Frick, and for the purpose not of obtaining what he was justly entitled to, but for the purpose of evading his agreements and with the view to possibly obtaining by means thereof a price to which he is not entitled. We do aver that there is no reason why the plaintiff should be permitted to repudiate or evade his own contract fairly made upon a fair and full consideration, which has heretofore been observed in good faith and without exception by all the other retiring members of said association, and which, until it was applied to his own case, was always advocated and supported by the plaintiff, not only as a valid and binding contract, but as a fair and equitable one.

"Wherefore, having denied all and every averment contained in the bill of complaint which is material to the relief sought we pray that the bill may be dismissed with costs."

BANKERS' CLERK KILLS HIMSELF.

Takes Poison in the Cellar-Had Worked Rudolph Herling, a clerk in the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, at 13 William street, killed himself with carbolic acid yesterday in the basement of that building. He had been in the employ of the firm nearly

KEPT AT HOME FROM A DANCE, So Delia Mason Took Poison to Spite Her Parents and Died.

The refusal of her parents to allow her to go to a dance on Sunday night at Bergen Beach was the cause of the suicide of Delia Mason, 16 years old, who took carbolic acid at her home in Grant street near Clove road, Flatbush, She in Grant street near Clove road, Flatbush. She had promised to accompany a young man to the dance, and when her mother objected she went to a drug store close by and bought the poison. On reëntering the house she swallowed the stuff and, throwing the bottle on the floor before her father and mother, said: "There! I've done it." She died within three hours.

YOUNG WIFE KILLS HERSELF. Grief Over the Death of a Pet Dog Leads Her to End Her Life.

Passaic, N. J., March 12.-Mrs. Mary Thomisto, 20 years old, was found unconscious at her home, 50 Second street, by her husband this morning. n.i died soon after-word. She had taken carbolle acid. The only motive known for the suicide was the woman's grief over the death of a pet dog.

Snuff Trust Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., March 12 .- The American Snuff Company, a combination of the leading snuff concerns of the country, was incorporated here to-day with an authorized capital stock of \$25,000.000, half the amount to be preferred 6 per cent, non-cumulative stock. The incorporators are James B. Duke, George A. Helme, Henry D. Moore, George B. Wilson, ohn W. Woodside, John B. Coob, Charles E. falliwell, Caleb C. Dula, John W. Herbert, Lartin J. Condon, G. S. Wilson, W. C. Ivey, Villiam G. Moore, Thomas J. Maloney, Jonahan Peterson, Ernest Schmeisser and G. D. Inristian.

JACKSON, Miss., March 12,-The Mississippi Legislature adjourned to-day after a session

of two and a half months. All important bus-ines, was ceared up. The appropriations made are the largest in the history of the JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

herbert Sprague of 1308 Broadway, Brooklyn, a tor in the building at 17 Beaver street, fell down taris last night and record a tracting of the skull fe was taken to the Hidson street hospital and will protably dis. fair chance to recover.

Mrs. Rebert Goeiet. Mrs. Richard Irvin and Baron
Paul von Vestinghoff are booked to sail to-day
about the North Gorman Lloyd steamship Kaiser
Wilhelm der Grosse for Bremon, by the way of
Cherbourg and Southampton.

Judgments of absolute divorce were granted yearing by Justice Freedman to Frank S. Dawson from Mary S. Bawson, to Jennie B. Phillips from William F. Phillips, and to Morris Isaacs, and by Justice Fitzgerald to Daisy L. Arnold from Lou Arnold.

RAWLINS OF UTAH ADVISES A "SAFE AND MASTERLY RETREAT."

He Declares That the Filipinos Are Not in Rebellion, but Are a Belligerent People, Acting in Self-Defence-Senate Passes 85 Pension Bills in 45 Minutes. WASHINGTON, March 13 .- After two hours consumed in a rapid monotonous reading of the Alaska bill the regular morning business of the Senate was taken up at noon. A resolution was offered by Mr. Allen (Pop., Nob.) and agreed to without objection requesting the President to inform the Senate whether or not any communications have been received by this Government from its Consular representative at Pretoria with a request from the Presidents of the South African Republics for mediation or intervention in the war with Great Britain.

Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah) addressed the Senate on the Philippine question, taking for his text the bill introduced by Mr. Spooner (Rep. Wish, which he described as "the prologue in the swelling act of the imperial theme." quoted an English publicist to the effect that a transfer of territory under the treaty did not nelude the allegiance of the inhabitants, without their consent, expressed or implied. He regarded Mr. Spooner's bill as conceding of the anomalous condition now existing. In point of fact the Finpinos had never rendered or acknowledged allegiance to the United States, and therefore they were not in rebellion, in the technical sense of the word. They were a belligerent people, acting in self-defence against a war of subjugation. which war had never been declared by Congress. He was opposed to carrying out the programme outlined for the Senate. No vote of his would aid in the permanent establishment of that policy, which was in violation of the fundamental principles on which the free institutions of the Republic rested. He was opposed to it because it proposed to cut loose from the Constitution and because it was not only extra-constitutional but unconstitutional. If asked by the majority what advice he would give in relation to the Philippine Islands, he said he would advise the Government to do what Buller did when he found himself in an untenable position on Spion Rop, execute a safe and masterly retreat. The Filipinos, he said, had been lest to believe from the President's proclamation issued through Gen. Otis, and a proclamation issued through Gen. Miller, that this great white Republic had spoken to them with a deceptive and forked tongue; and it was to that fact that might be ascribed the death of many brave American soldiers and the waste and bloodshed that had taken place. As to Mr. Spooner's bill, it was to take effect only when the insurrection ceased, and he Mr. Rawlins) would like to know whether that resolution was to take piace in one year, ten years on three burdent wastes. ment of that policy, which was in violation of

(Mr. Rawlins) would like to know whether that resolution was to take place in one year, ten years or three hundred years.

Mr. Spooner remarked that the Senator from Utah had himself recognized the existence of hostilities in the Philippine Islands when he voted for the Army bill last season, knowing that the forces were to be employed there.

Mr. Rawlins replied that his vote for that bill did not imply that the Army should be aggressively used for the extermination of a people or to wage a remorseless, unholy and cruel war.

or to wage a remorseless, unholy and cruel war.

In conclusion Mr. Rawlins said: "We cannot rule Asiatic peoples to their advantage, and without detriment to ourselves. Hence I say that to carry out this policy in the Philippine Islands is destructive to all the best interests, material and moral, social and political, both of the people of the United States and the people of the Philippines.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) gave notice of an amendment to the Puerto Rican bill, admitting into that island, free of duty, fish (fresh, salted and dried), leather and all manufactures thereof, and agricultural implements.

and dried), leather and all manufactures thereof, and agricultural implements.
The Senate then took up the private pension
bills on the calendar. All of them, eighty-five
in number, were passed in forty-five minutes.
The reading of the Alaska bill was resumed
and was continued up to the hour of adjournment, by which time about five-sixths of the
hill had been read to the satisfaction of Mr.
Bate (Dem., Tenn.), who remained in the
chamber to see that the Constitutional requirement was complied with and that the bill was
actually read in full.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Another Democrat Unseated-Urgent De ficiency Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 12-Richard A. Wise was to-day seated in the House from the Second district of Virginia in place of William A. Young, Democrat. This was the second time he had superseded Mr. Young in that manner. The occasion was marked by an unusual incident-the exclusion from the floor by Speaker Handerson of ex-Representative John S. Wise. the contestant's brother and attorney. His privilege as an ex-member gave him entrance o the Lowr, where he conferred with members peaking on the case, and on Saturday M Burke of Texas construed a remark made by him to be a denial of a statement he had mad-To-day objection was made to his presence by the Democrats, and on a point of order He had been in the employ of the firm nearly twenty years, and it was said that his character was of the best.

Herling had been despondent recently. Three seaied letters addressed to his wife, Mrs. Louisa Herling, at 1200 Halsey street. Brooklyn, and to P. Knauth and W. Fleigel, at 13 William street, were found in his desk. They groved to be rambling epistles in which he said he was ill and tired of life.

One of his fellow clerks said last night that Hurling's health had been so poor that he had only done minor duties for a year or more and that this had troubled him greatly.

In made by Mr. Richardson, leader of the minority, it being admitted that he was attorney of record in the case, Speaker Henderson ordered Mr. Wise to be excluded while the contest was under consideration. When the voting began it looked as if the contestant would be defeated, when the call of the roil on the resolution in favor of Young was completed by a tie vote only. But before the result was announced two additional votes were given for Wise, and Mr. Richardson, leader of the minority, it being admitted that he was attorney of record in the case, Speaker Henderson ordered Mr. Wise to be excluded while the contest was under consideration. When the voting began it looked as if the contestant would be defeated, when the call of the roil on the resolution in favor of Young was completed by a tie vote only. But before the result was announced two additional votes were given for Wise, and Mr. Richardson, leader of the minority. made by Mr. Richardson, leader of the minority claring Wise entitled to the seavened.

Mr. Young was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, but was unseated April 23, 1838, in favor of Richard A. Wise, the present contestant. He was reflected to the Fifty-sixth Congress, receiving 12,183 votes to 6,264 for Wise, Republican, and 3,445 votes for W. S. Holland, Republican, a majority of nearly 5,000 over Wise and of nearly 3,000 over both of his opponents.

Wise and of nearly 3.000 over both of his opponents.

The House in committee of the whole proceeded to consider the Urgent Deficiency bill reported last week. The bill carries a total of \$1,430,580, more than two-thirds of which is for the Navy Department and the Government Printing Office.

An amendment was agreed to appropriating \$25,000 for printing for the Navy Department. The bill was then reported to the House and passed, and the House adjourned until tomorrow.

POSTAL RECEIPTS IN FEBRUARY. In New York They Were \$735.837 and in Brooklyn, \$115,443.

morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-New York city's Post Office receipts for the past month, according to a statement issued to-day from the Post Office Department, were \$735,837, an increase of \$33,438 or 4.7 per cent, over the receipts for February, 1849. During the same month Brooklyn's Postmaster took in \$115,443, an Brooklyn's Postmaster took in \$115,443, an increase of \$11,698 or 11.2 per cent, and Jersey City received \$18,801, an increase of \$2,870 or 13.8 per cent. Chicago's total for the mouth was \$520,748 or 9.5 per cent. increase; Philadelphia's was \$270,808 or 14.4 per cent. increase, and Boston's was \$233,295 or 7,4 per cent, increase, Eight cities suffered a decrease as compared with the receipts for February a year ago. They were Troy, N. Y. Aibany, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; New Haven, Conn.; Hartfort, Conn.; Dayton, Ohio; Portland, Me., and St. Joseph, Mo. Los Angeles, Cal., reported the largest proportionate increase, 22.1 per cent. The total receipts for the month from the fifty largest post offlees in the country were \$3,562,547, an increase of \$279,400 or 8.5 per cent.

for American Women. WASHINGTON, March 12 .- Many applications have been made to the War Department by women who desired to join their husbands in the Philippines and in some instances permission has been granted. Gen. Otis has frequently protested that Manila was not a proper quently protested that Manila was not a proper place for women during the insurrection, but this has not deterred officers wives from going there, and when they could obtain no accommo-dations in Manila they have gone to Hong Kong and Sapan. Since the reperts from Manila of the end of the war the appeals from Manila of the end of the war the appeals from the women have almost overwhelmed; the War Department officials. On Saturday a cable-gram was sent to Gen. Otis asking it conditions had not suffice ently improved to permit officers' wives to go to Manila. Gen. Otis replied this mounting, saving that he could not provide accommodations for those now there and that many women were leaving for Japan and the United States to wait until the islands are better pacified.

Trial of the Submarine Boat Plunger. WASHINGTON, March 12 .- An unofficial trial of the Submarine boat plunger, built by Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore for the Government, will take place in Chesapeake Bay on Wednesday. Socretary Long. Assistant Secretary Allen and the members of the Naval committees of the House and Senate have been invited to witness the trial and some of them may accept. The Navy Department has placed the tug Tecumseh at the disposal of the contractors to follow the Flunger during her

NEW NETHERLANDS MINISTER.

Baron de Gevers Formally Presented to the

President at the White House. WASHINGTON, March 12 .- Baron de Govers, the new Minister of the Netherlands, was formally presented to President McKinley this morning in the Blue Parlor at the White House. The Minister first went to the State Department and from there was conducted to the Executive Mansion by Secretary Hay. In handing the President his credentials and the letters of recall of his predecessor, M. de Weekhering, Baron Gevers said:

"I have the honor to renew in person the assurance of her Majesty's friendly sentiments and of the importance which her Majesty and her Government attach to the maintenance o the excellent relations which have never ceased to exist between the Netherlands and the United States."

The President, responding, said :

It is very agreeable to me to welcome you as the representative of a historic nation and of a generous, earnest people, whose friendship for my country has been signally shown from the time of our independence, and for whom this Government and my countrymen have always entertained high regard and sincere affection.

always entertained high regard and sincere affection.

"In receiving from your hands the formal letters of your gracious sovereign which notify me of the recail of your predecessor. M. de Weckheriin, and accredit you as her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this Government. I cordially receiprocate the friendly message you bear from her Majesty and give in turn assurance of the high value set by this Government and people upon the continuance and development of the

high value set by this Government and people upon the continuance and development of the good relations so long and happily maintained with the Netherlands.

"I doubt not, Mr. Minister, that, charged as you are with the friendly duty you amounce, and being assured of the no less friendly desires of this Government, your acts in fulfilment of your mission will tend, like those of your honored predecessors, toward the realization of the high purpose which her Majesty the Queen holds in common with myself and my associates in government and that you will gain for yourself, as your predecessors have done, the good will and personal esteem of the community in which you come to reside."

GEN. CORRIN'S COURT-MARTIAL.

The Verdict of the Court Shown to Have Been an Honorable Acquittal.

WASHINGTON, March 12 - The Secretary of War to-day, in response to a resolution of the Senate, transmitted to that body the courtmartial proceedings against the then Lieut. Col. H. C. Corbin, held at Chattanooga, in March, 1805. The trial was based on charges of cowardice and misbehavior before the enemy in action near Decatur, Ala., brought by Col. T. J. Morgan, the Colonel of the Fourteenth Colored Infantry, of which Corbin was teenth Colored Infantry, of which Corbin was Lieutenant-Colonel. The verdict of the court was a most honorable acquittal. The court added as a part of the record the following comment on the conduct of some of the witnesses in the trial:

"The court takes this occasion to animadvert upon the conduct of Col. T. J. Morgan toward the accused during the trial and his unofficial conduct while giving his testimony for the prosecution, by attempting to take memoranda of the evidence so given, until forbidden to do so by the court."

RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Additional Shipment of Rations for Dis tribution to the Destitute.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn to-day wrote to Gen. Davis, Military Governor of Puerto Rico, notifying him that orders had been issued for an additional shipment of rations for distribution to the destitute Puerto Ricans. Referring to Gen. Davis's request for authority to employ 25,000 Puerto Ricans for three months on the improvement of the reads of the island. Mr. Meiklejohn called attention to the President's recommendation to Congress for the refunding to Puerto Rico of all customs collected in the United States on goods imported from Puerto Rico since the island became the property of the United States. Gen. Davis was informed that as soon as the bill passed it would give to the island over \$2,000,000, and that he should then have immediate authority to place the 25,000 men at work. Gen. Davis in his letter said that this work would cost about \$225,000 a month, which will mean the total expenditure of about \$675,000 for the three months' work. Puerto Ricans for three months on the im-

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-These army orders were issued to-day: Acting Assistant Surgeon Emilio F. Cabada, from Denver to San Francisco. Second Lieut Alexander M. Wetherill, Sixth Infantry, from this city to Fort Slocum, for duty with recruits on the transport Summer to Manila.

Capt. William N. Blow, Jr., Fifteenth Infantry, Capt. Work to Platrahure Barracks and John Korn. Capt. William N. Blow, or Barracks and join from New York to Plattsburg Barracks and join

These naval orders were issued: Assistant Surgeon T. M. Lippitt, from the Bal-timore to such other duty on Asiatic station as Com-mander-in-Chief may assign.
Ensign W. T. Cluverius, from the Solace to duty at Naval Academy.
Licutemant-Commander J. B. Briggs, to proceed Lieutenant-Commander J. B. Briggs, to proceed home and wait orders.
Lieut A. C. Diedenbach, from inspection duty at Brooklyn, N. V., to duty on the Budalo.
Lieut. G. S. Eaton, from inspection duty at South Bethlehem, Pa., to duty on the Budalo.
Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Hosley, from the Vermont to the Budalo as executive.
Lieut. H. O. Dunn, from the branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, to duty on the Budalo as navigator.

Office, Baltimore, to duty on the Buffalo as navigator.
Lieut, J. F. Luby, from the Constellation to the
Buffalo.
Lieut, W. V. Powelson, from inspection duty,
Schenectady, N. Y. to duty on Buffalo,
Lieut, A. N. Wood, from the Independence to the
branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Orc.
The promotions of Lieut, Col. W. S. Muse to be
Colonel and Second Lieut, Georga Van Orden to be a
First Lieutenaut in the Marine Corps are announced.
Lay Spear of Spokane, Wash., has been appointed
an Assistant Laymaster in the navy. The foilowing have been appointed Second Lieutenauts
in the Marine Corps; Yendell Foote, C. T. Wescott,
Jr., Douglass C. McDougal, Presley M. Rixley, Sidney
W. Brewster, Paul E. Chamberlin, Albert N. Brunzell and Edward T. Backstrom.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 12 .- The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be Passed Assistant Surgeons in the Navy-Frank Lester Picadwell and Dudley Newcomb Carpenter



KILLS THE GERMS.

Ten Minutes Four Times a Day will cure Catarrb, Bronchitis and Asthma. Ten Minutes Every Hour will cure Consumption and Pneumonia. Ten Minutes at Bedtime will cure a Cold

or Croup. Five Minutes at Any Time will cure a Cough.

Your Money Refunded if

It Fails.

Hyomet is the only Germinde which can be inhaled. It can be used while at work, in the church, at the theatre, or in street cars. Contains no personcus compounds or dangerous chemicals.
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Complete Ouifit, \$1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c.
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THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. T.

**Build Yourself Up Anew!** 

## Take Dr. Greene's Nervura

Blood and Nerve Remedy

The Creat Spring Medicine which gives Strength, Power, Vigor, Vitality to Men and Women. Who does not wish for strength, vigor, health? What weak, trembling, miserable mortal is there who would not set his or her heart beating with all the fire and energy of youth? Then why not do it? Throw yourself onto the broad, old bosom of Mother Nature.

Mother Nature. Take he, own safe cure - Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy—made from healing herbs dug from the depths of her forgiving heart. It is the remedy which Heaven intended for the revitalizing of the nerves and blood, when circumstance,

abuse, overwork, or what-not have exhausted them. This is amply proved in the thousands of strong hearts and steady nerves brought back almost, as it were, from the grave by this great remedy. You need it now more than at, any other season of the year. The whole earth is awakening, cleansing, purifying, and enriching itself.
Can people do better than follow

its example? Dr. Greene's Nervura cures nervous exhaustion, insomnia, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, poor blood, depression, and any disease of the

nerves, blood, or stomach. Out of weakness, it will recreate strength! Out of despair, hope! Out of sickness, health!

Mrs. A. Turnbull, 49 Cranston St., Providence, R. I., says:

"For ten years I had been suffering from terrible exhaustion and was all run down, as thousands of our women are. I had the neuralgia fearfully, and my back was very weak. I don't think any one ever lived on less food than I did, so weak was my stomach, and so poor my appetite. I doctored constantly, but got no relief from my great sufferings. I took that most wonderful of all medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and it cured me; yes, perfectly and completely cured me of all my troubles. From the first bottle there was an improvement. I have a recommended this great remedy to every one, and advise every suffering woman to use it, for it will cure them."

Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He has remedies for all forms of disease, and offers to give free consultation and advice, personally or by letter. You can tell or write your troubles to Dr. Greene, for all communications are exchdential, and letters are answered in plain, sealed envelopes.

CHILLAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Treaty for Its Revival Ratified at the Twenty-second Regiment Reviewed by State Department Yesterday. WASHINGTON, March 12.—Ratifications were

exchanged at the State Department this morning by Secretary Hay and Senator Vicuna, the Chilian Minister, of the treaty for the revival chilian Minister, of the treaty for the revival of the Chilian Claims Commission. Under the terms of the treaty the commission is to consist of three commissioners, one selected by each of the two governments and the third to be agreed on between them. If the two governments fail to agree on the third member he is to be designated by the President of the Swiss Confederation. The commission will meet in Washington and must render a decision within four months from the date of secision with least the first commission concluded its work on April 9, 1894, the unsettled claims of the United States and seventeen against Chili. When the first commission concluded its work on April 9, 1894, the unsettled claims of the United State against Chili amounted to \$0,180,020, but the largest, of about \$6,000,000,000,000. The two Chilian claims against the United States amount to \$232,240. One of these is on account of the selzure of the filibuster Itata by the United States cruiser Charleston in the revolution which ended in the overthrow of President Balmaceda. In May, 1891, the Itata left San Diego, Cal. for the Chilian coast with a cargo of munitions of war for the revolutionists on board. The Charleston gave thase and captured her. She was brought back to the United States and held on the charge of violating the neutrality laws. United States Courts subsequently held that the seizure was illegal, hence the claim for damages. of the Chilian Claims Commission. Under the

the War Department to-day the following list There were 22 marksmen with the revolver.

Two New Counterfeit Notes. WASHINGTON, March 12.-The Secret Service Bureau has discovered two new counterfeit notes—a five-dollar silver certificate and a one-dollar silver certificate. The five-dollar certificate came to light in Sandusky, Ohio, but the maker or makers have not been found. The note is described as follows: Series 1849, check better B. plate number 30. Bruce. Register. Roberts, Treasurer. It is a fairly deceptive note, rated from the order of two pieces. Roberts, Treasurer. It is a fairly deceptive note, printed from pnoto-etched plates on two pieces of paper, between which red and blue silk threads have been distributed. The printing is somewhat blurred and there are various mechanical detects in the lettering. The one-dollar counterfeit is of the series of 1800, check letter C. Lyons, Register, Roberts, Treasurer The description of the five-dollar counterfeit applies in general to its note. The counterfeit was discovered in Cleveland, Ohlo.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-The flagship Philadelphia left San Francisco yesterday for Santa

delphia left San Francisco vesterday for Santa
Barbara on her way to the west coast of Central America to protect American interests.
The lattleship lowa arrived at San Pedro.
Cal. vesterday.
The cruiser Baltimore, in which Admiral
Watson will return to the United Sintes, arrived at Cavite from Hong Kong on March 8,
but the fact was not announced by the Navy
Department until this morning.
The battleship Texas left key West this
norning to join the flagship New York at
Havana. The training ship Lancaster has
salted from Nerfelk for Boston.

Health of Troops at Manifa Improving. Washington, March 12. - Surgeon-General Sternberg made public to-day a statement stemberg made public to-day a statement showing the number of sick soldiers is the Manda hospitals, as given in the weekly cade reports since Jan. 20. The report is as one as: Jan. 20. 2.540; Jan. 27, 2.880; Feb. 3, 2.051; Feb. 10, 1.630; Feb. 17, 1.640; Feb. 24, 1.53; March 3, 1.434; March 12, 1.287.

This shows a steady decide in the number of sick within the boost seven weeks. Since Jan. 20 there has been a decrease of near y 50 percent, mandy due to the complete recovery of many of those who were ill. The report, however, does not cover the sick in the hospitals of northern Lazan and at Hollo.

Washington, March 12—The War Department received to day notice of the departure of the transport Sam yesterday from San Francisco for Manifa via Heavy has cargo of forage and 108 horses at 12 January The War Department makes the statement that the collections in the Havana Customs House from all sources (bring the month of F-benny, 1900, were \$1817, 632.1) Chief Justice Fuller 11 not attend the session of the Supreme Court to-day, being continued at from by a cold. The case of Admiral bewey vs. The United States, involving the prize money of himself and crew for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manifa May 1, 1888, will be heard by the Supreme Court on April 9.

Washington Notes.

MEDALS FOR MARKSMEN.

Major-Gen. Charles F. Ros.

Major-Gen. Charles F. Roe reviewed the Twenty-second Regiment in the armory at Broadway and Sixty-eighth street last night. The regiment was commanded by Col. Franklin Bartlett, and the men turned out in good numbers. The armory was filled with the friends of the soldiers who enjoyed the drill very much. During the evening medals were given to those who had qualified as expert sharpshooters and marksmen in 1899. There were ten experts.

were ten experts.

Corporal C. Merritt, Company R; Capt. D. G.

Murphy, Company A; Corporal F. D. Wendel, Company B; Masician E. A. Strobusker, Company D;
Lieut-Col. H. H. Treadwell: Preview A. Thompson,
Company C. Private R. Hutcheson, Company II
Inspector of Small Arms Practice F. Isherwood,
Staff: Private J. W. Masterson, Company C and Capt.
J. G. R. Lilliendahl, Company C.

on April 9, 1844, the unsettled claims of the United States against Chili amounted to \$9,130,620, but the largest, of about \$6,000, was subsequently compromised, so that the new commission will be called on to consider claims against Chili amounting to about \$3,000,000. The two Chilian claims against the United States amount to \$232,240. One of these is on account of the seizure of the filibuster that a by the United States cruiser Charleston in the revolution which ended in the overthrow of President Balmaceda. In May, 1891, the Itata left San Diego, Cal. for the Chilian coast with a cargo of munitions of war for the revolutionists on board. The Charleston gave chase and captured her. She was brought back to the United States and held on the Charge of violating the neutrality laws. United States Courts subsequently held that the Seizure was illegal, hence the claim for damages.

Killed and Wounded in the Philippines.

Washington, Marci I.—Fin. Otts cabled the War Department to-day the following list. The sharpshooters were

the War Department to-day the following list of casualties: Killed, Sixteenth Infantry, at Calamaningan. Feb. 26. Patrick W. Enright, Corporal: March 2. at Linao, Fred Daniel. Thirtieth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, Jan. 15. at Lipa. David 0. Goldman. Forty-flith Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, Jan. 15. at Lipa. David 0. Goldman. Forty-flith Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, Feb. 29. at Calabanga, Wilson Bellis Forty-seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, Feb. 21. at Donsol, John K. Morrison, musleien. Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, Feb. 23. at Iloik. William Dugan. Denis I. Hayes and Michael Tracey.

Wounded—March 6, at Peneranda. Acting Assistant Surgeon Waiter G. Chilesen; in back, Serious. Thirtieth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, Jan. 9, at Binen, Anthony Westrate, scalp, Sight; Jan. 19, at San Pablo, Ernest F. Trepo, Corporal, cheek, moderate: Jacob Lucas, Jung. seivers: Jan. 28, at Tayatbas, James L. Jones, abdomen, severe: Pred Cliff, thigh, moderate. Thirty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, March 6, at Dasol, First Lieut, Frank T. McNarney, thigh, slight: Thirty-seventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, March 7, at Santa Cruz, David B. Sweeney, hip, slight, Fortieth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, March 7, at Santa Cruz, David B. Sweeney, hip, slight; John F. Landine, Corporal, side, sight: Alois S. I. Slek, Corporal, beads, serious, Robert D. Stewart, Inger, Slight; Ear B. Hutchinson, Sergean, thigh, scrious; William F. Biggs, thigh, slight; Edgar N. Garrett, shoulder, Slight; Guy M. Ingersoil, breast, Slight.

Two New Counterfeit Notes. ceremony will be held on next Saturday evening at 6:300 clock instead. The reason for the unexpected change indate is that Mr. Mather, who is in the Marine Corps of the United States has been ordered at once to Sitka, Alaska. Mr. Mather is stationed at present at the Boston Navy Yard, and it was from there that Miss Poe received a telegram on Saturday in which the circumstances of the case were explained. Mr. Mather, who is a native of New Jersey, graduated at the Naval Academy in 1892, but resigned in 1894. He served as a volunteer Lieutenant during the Spanish war and entered the Marine Corps in the navy in last November. As planned the wedding was to have been elaborate, but the ceremony will be simple on next Saturday. The bride will go to Alaska with her husband shortly after the wedding.

New York Runaway Boy in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 12.-Love of adventure led George Dawling, 10 years old, to steal from his mother and run away from his home. come to Chicago. Tired and hungry, and with only three centrain is posted, the boy arrived at the Lake Shore station this afternoon and five minutes after he was telling his story to Policeman Quinn at the Harrison street police station. Hunger made the lad enger to go back to his mother and ask for her forgiveness. The boy admitted that he had stolen a good watch from his mother and sold it for \$25. With the money he purchased a ticket for Chicago, as it had been his one aim for months to see the great Western metropolis.

New York Runaway Boy in Philadelphia. PHILADELIBIA, March 12 - Detective Almene dinger in charge of the Vagrant Department of the city has in his care Affred Edson, aged 12 years, who says that his home is at 237 West Bleecker street, New York city, and that he left his home on last Saturday and ran away be-cause he was ill-treated by his step father. He came to this city on a Fetnsylvania Railroad recipit train and was found last night near Frankford sleeping in a pacting box

Buffy's Pure Mall Whiskey

as directed, if taken in time. It not only

CURES the Grip, but stimulates the blood to healthy action and prevents had after a bed.

New York City.

Gentlem a set have been us not near PURE MALT WHISKEY for the Grippe, and find it has helped now adderfully.

M. Date, 311 West 29th St.

Gentlement of have had the Grippe and DUFFFY's MALT WHISKEY has deem the more good than any doctor's medicine. Please send me two more bottles.

Mrs. Many A. Banya.

DR. WILLARD H. MORSE, F. S. Sc., American Director of the Bureau of Materia Medica, says:

"Duff's Pure Mait Whissey is the only reliable and absolutely sure cure for the Grip. Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Consumption and wasting diseases from whatever cause."

All druggists and grocers, \$1.000 beatle